"Patanan's."

From Mr. Henry C. Lea's article on "Monks and Nuns in France" we quote the following account of the case of Annabella Kohrsch:-

If the career of the Petites Swars des Paueres shows that Christianity has lost nothing of its beneficent and self-sacrificing fervor in the lapse of ages, the case of Annabella Kohrsch proves that the fanaticism which kindled in the hearts of St. Dominic and Conrad of Marburg is still as active as of old. Fortunately, the laws which some centuries ago permitted this fanaticism to find expression in the torture and the stake, now force it to seek the salvation of souls in a manner less ever, though it may perforce be limited in its manifestations. From the official record of the trial at Ghent, in July, 1860, as printed by M. Sauvestre, we condense a story that might have served as a ground-work for Mrs. Radeliffe or Monk Lawis.

A family of Lattherans named Kohrsch, consisting of a father, a son, and a daughter, moved from Pellan in Prussia and settled in Antwerp. On his death-had the father exacted of the son, Richard, a solemn promise to guard the faith of his sister stondfastly in the religion of her ancestors. Richard was a young man earning a moderate livelihood as clerk. Living in rooms from which his duties kept him absent throughout the whole day, he had no proper home for a young girl of seventeen, and as his straitened means imposed on him the necessity of economy, he finally placed Annabella as a boarder with the Sisters of Charity of Molsele. Mindful of his promise to his dying father, however, he exacted a condition that no attempt at proselytism should be made, and in July, 1857, he received from the superior of the convent a written declaration:-

"En egard aux craintes que vous venez de m'ex-poser, je vous garantis que mademoisélle n'est obliges a suivre aceun exercice religieux et jout d'une entière liberie, quant aux prescriptions de sa propre croyance.

Within a month after this Annabella was a convert, secretly baptized in the Catholic faith, and a fortnight later was admitted to communion. So little connection did these fervent propagandists recognize between re ligion and morality, that no resources of false hood were spared to keep the truth from being known. On the very day of the baptism Annabella received a visit from her brother, and the neophyte was trained to lie unblushingly in order to avert his suspicious.

At length Richard grow uneasy, and in May, 1850, he withdrew his sister from the convent. Her spiritual director, Pierre Gerard Bogaeris, cure of St. Augustine in Ant werp, and the principal instrument in her conversion, dispensed her from the observances of her religion, in order that she might continue its concealment. This ne cessary dissimulation, however, threatened too serious a risk to her sulvation, and in company with a Jesuit father. Philippe-Jacques Schoots, also deeply implicated in the matter, he plotted her abduction. In three days after her return home—three days of apparently uninterrupted affection-Annabella disappeared, leaving behind her a most loving letter, in which she bowailed the necessity of separation. Richard, suspecting that a religious intrions was at the bottom of the mystery, applied to the Prussian Cousul, who set the authorities actively to work in search of the missing girl, but their efforts early Christian Church: were vain, and for nine months all trace of her was lost.

Leaving her brother's lodgings at five in the morning of the 11th of May, Annabella went to the house of Marie Jeanne Lauterbaen, who had served as god-mother at her baptism. There she was disguised as to Brussels with a letter asking admission for procured, in which, to avoid detection, the two women were driven out of town to a way station on the railroad, and they reached Brussels without molestation.

the age of twenty-four, was yet a minor, under her brother's guardianship. The nuns of Jette apparently suspected that somethe fugitive. Rosalie then, after much difficulty, succeeded in obtaining permission for her to remain for a few days in another convent. The proposed asylum having failed, Bogaerts and Schoofs then determined to send their perilous charge to Paris. Under the name of Eugenie de Marie, and with a false passport, Annabella was accordingly conveyed by Rosalie to the house of St. Joseph in Paris, where she remained at the expense of Bogaerts until September. For some unexplained reason, Rosalie was then sent to Paris to bring her back. At Mechlin, the two were met by Schoofs, who conducted them to the house of the Sours de l'Union au Sacre Cour at Hougaerde, where arrangements had been made for Annabella's reception. After three months of rest, something occurred to alarm the reverend conspirators, and Rosalie was sent to bring Annabella back again to Autwerp, where she was placed in the Carmelite Convent. The Superior of the Carmelites found that her nerves could not long endure the risk to which she had exposed herself, and she applied to a house in Bruges to receive the fugitive. The dangerous task was prudently declined, but a bolder spirit was found in the head of the Sisters of Charity at Eccloo. To Eccloo, therefore, two days before Christmas, was Rosalie despatched by Bogaerts, in charge of the luckless Annabella, to whom the name of Marie Toinez was now given. Thus far the plot had been successful; and

if the object of these ceaseless cares had gratefully persevered in preferring heaven to earth, as advised by her ghostly counsellors, she might never more have been heard of among men. Unfortunately for her salvation, she was human. Thoughts of the brother whom she had been led to desert, and of the faith which she had been persuaded to abandon, would intrude themselves, and twice during her weary wanderings she had attempted to communicate with Richard, but fears of those around her had rendered her efforts nugatory. A third time she was bolder and more successful. On January 16, 1860, Richard received a letter, post-marked at Ghent, which, over an unintelligible signature, informed him that his lost Annabella was in the convent of Eccloo, under the name of Marie Toinez, and that she could be recognized there on Sunday during Mass, among the boarders behind the screen in the church.

The following Sunday, January 22d, a witness was sent, who saw Annabella in the convent church. On Monday, Richard presented himself at the convent and claimed his sister. The lady superior solemnly denied any knowledge of Marie Toinez or Annabella Kohrsch; but, as soon as Richard had left the Sts. Peter and Paul.

house, she hurried Annabella to the residence of Jean-Antoine van Peteghem, the spiritual director of her community. The precaution was not ill-timed, for hichard speedily returned with the police. His search, of course, was vain, and to keep up the comedy the superior feigned to be touched with the depth of his grief, promised to aid him in tracing his sister, and actually took his address, so as to be able to send news in case she should be so fortunate as to discover the hiding-place of

the missing girl. By this time the affair had created considerable scandal, and ss the pursuers were so nearly on the track of the precious convert, it had evidently become dangerous to afford her

Her soul was to be saved, however, at all costs, and the pions conspirators were not disposed decisive; but the spirit is there, as fervent as | to abandon the prize which had cost them so much risk and labor. Accordingly, at midnight, Annabella was taken, carefully guarded. to a retired spot near the cemetery of Eecloo. where a carriage was in waiting. Before day-light she had been driven to Bruges, and taken to a convent there. The superior, afraid to receive her, placed her with a trusty person named John Callaghan, who kept her until the evening of the 21th. Then, by the night boat, he convoyed her to Ghent, where, after one or two vain attempts to find a hiding-place for her, he succeeded in lodeine her with Jeannette van Haucoaert, a former pupil of the convent of Molsele, which, it will be remembered, was the scene of Annabella's conversion.

The quarry was now nearly brought to bay, The police had not been idle, and Callaghan's visit to Ghent was suspected to have some connection with the disappearance of the abducted girl. On a first examination, he cluded his questioners, and sent word to Ghent that his coffeagues there might conform their stories to his own. The authorities, however, succeeded in proving the falsily of his state ment, and at last he was obliged to confess the truth. Following up the clue thus obtained, Richard at length succeeded in recovering his long-lost lister, on the 28th of January, in the house of a peasant at Gentbrugge.

If all this were not presaically in evidence before a court of justice in a criminal trial, one would he situte to believe that such a fragment of the twelch century could be grafted into the nineteenth. Nor, however guilty they may be before the law, are the actors in this strange history personally to blame, any more than Hindoos, who might be concerned in a suttee, or in driving the car of Juggernant, believing that thereby they were rendering acceptable service to their Deity. It is the system which is accountable. Priests and nuns, who had seen the abduction of the boy Mortava defautly justified by the reggerent of Christ, might well consider it their duty to labor for the salvation of the young Lutherm whom God seemed to have placed in their hands for that purpose. If leceit, dissimulation, and mendacity became necessary to effect so holy a purpose, the fault was not with them, but with the irre-ligious laws which had deprived them of the power enjoyed of old to sunder all human ties in the name of a blessed Saviour.

The Title of Bishop.

From a new work on the Roman Catacombs, compiled from the works of Commendatore de Rossi, and just published in London, we are furnished with the following curious information about the bishops of the

"It is a remarkable fact, the full significance of which has only lately been appreciated, that neither Bosio, Fabretti, Boldetti, nor any other of the ancient explorers of subterranean Rome, ever found an inscription bearing the title of bi-hop. It is true, indeed, that in the first age this title had not servant girl, and was taken acquired that determinate ecclesiastical sense which it subsequently received. The word dealer in embroideries. Meanwhile Bogaerts | had been in use among the Pagans in a wider and Schoofs had arranged to send her, under and more general signification. Among the charge of a milliner named Rosalie de Duye, | Greeks, for example, it was used for the president of the athletic sports and public games. her in the convent of Jette. A carriage was and this may have been a sufficient reason, perhaps, for omitting the title on the grave-stones of the first bishops, By the middle of the third century, however, its ecclesiastical sense was All this was a serious crime in the eye of | well defined, and accordingly we find it here the law, for Annabella, until she should reach on three out of these four grave-stones of the Popes. The tomb-stones of St. Cornelius, also, and of St. Eusebius, popes and martyrs, which we shall presently see in this thing was wrong, and refused to receive cemetery, are similarly marked; and in the cemetery of St. Alexander, discovered fifteen or twenty years ago on the Via Nomentana, at least three epitaphs display the same title. The fact that so many have been found in the same place, whereas they have not been found elsewhere, might suggest to an intelligent student of archeology that perhaps it was the practice in the ancient church to reserve some special place of burial for those who had filled the highest rank in her hierarchy. And this conjecture receives strong confirmation from the fact, which we learn from various sources, that the earliest successors of St. Peter (with a very few exceptions, which can generally be accounted for) lay buried each in his own sepulchre, 'near the body of blessed Peter in the Vatican, just as the bishops of Alexandria were buried near the body of St. Mark. Moreover, it was an object of great jealousy to the several churches that their bishops should be buried in the midst of them; their tombs were appealed to as a testimony to the apostolic tradition and doctrine having come to them through a legitimate succession of bishops. Thus Polycrates, Bishop of Ephssus, writing to St. Victor, carefully enumerates the burial-places in different cities of Asia of the several bishops, 'great pillars of the Church as he calls them, whom he alleges as witnesses in his behalf. Caius, in like manner, disputing against the Cataphrygians at the end of the second century, appeals to the tombs of Sts. Peter and Paul; so, also, Optatus in his controversy with the Donatist's, Hence, if a bishop happened to die at a distance from his own see, his body was ordinarily brought home, even at a considerable inconvenience; e. g., the body of St. Eusebius from Sicily; of St. Cornelius from Civita Vecchia; and of St. Pontianus from the island of Sardinia. The bodies of all these Popes were brought back to Rome, though two of them at least had died in exile; for the law distinctly allowed the bodies of exiles to be brought home for interment, provided the Emperor's leave had been first obtained, and in the instances here alleged the translation was not made until a change in the imperial policy towards the Church made it possible to obtain such leave. Nor was this translation an honor peculiar to the bodies of deceased

was returned to Africa. Perhaps, also, this

practice furnishes the best explanation which

can be given of the attempt made by the

Christians of the East to recover the bodies of

The Chinese,

TO AMERICA. Edward Atkinson, Esq., gives in the Boston Post the following explanation of the contract system whereby so many Chinese have reached our shores, and it is proposed to oring so many more to work on the cotton lands of the South. He says:-

The system was established by a gentleman now in San Francisco, who explained it to me himself. I give it from memory, at the risk of

He went to Hong-Kong, and there found a Chinese merchant of great wealth who was willing to attempt to induce the voluntary migration of laborers and to become responsible for the fulfilment of contracts made by them; and if my memory serves me, he sent out over twenty thousand men. He (the merchant) agreed with other Chinamen that each should furnish one thousand. These men again agreed with others to furnish fifty each, and the contractors for fifty went out to find the men. The bargain was to advance fourteen dollars—the cost of passage—and a deposit with the Chinese Company of San Francisco to secure the return of bodies in case of death. The contract made by the laborer, and accredited before a United States Consul, was to work out this advance at a certain rate of wages, and thereafter to be free to make a new bargain or to go where he

I was assured by the gentleman who made these arrangements that each laborer gave his note for such amount, with his neighbor's, as surety; these notes were endorsed by the contractors for fifty to the contractors for one thousand, by them to the merchant in Hong Kong, and he executed a morigage on real estate for their fulfilment. I was also assured that it had not been necessary to fall back anon the security, but that the agreements had been faithfully met.

The gentleman who made this statement to me returned to San Francisco a few weeks since to enter into the business of furnishing other laborers upon the same terms. If such contracts can be made with men sufficiently educated and trained to made them and abide by them, they cannot fail to be economically valuable as laborers.

In fact, nothing but arbitrary legislation, absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese labor, can possibly prevent it. Take only the State of Arkaneus, covering over tifty thousand square miles, one-half of which is cotton land of the best quality, mostly river bottom The Chinaman is fitted in every respect to settle this region, of which only about one acre in a hundred has ever yet been cultivated in cotton. The crop easily made is a bale to the acre, and eight to ten bales to the hand besides food. The value of ten bales is now over \$1200 in currency. The labor is not hard, but persistent,

Here are the conditions of demand for labor, and sixty days time, with about \$100 in money, will bring an unlimited supply. If such contracts can be made as were laid before me by my informant, such demand and such supply cannot fail to meet.

The Pacific Mail Company can move about twelve thousand per month. One hundred thousand such laborers would add eight hundred thousand to one million bales to our anmusl crop of cotion, and would place under cultivation, in Arkansas, we will say, only two or three acres more out of each handred in addition to the little patch now under cul-

There is a plan now maturing in St. Louis for building a short line of milroad from Cape Girardeau to Relena, the distance being, I believe, about 200 miles, and continuing the Iron Mountain road southward: the embankment for this road to form a levee, excluding the Mississippi river from five million acres of the richest bottom land-of which over a million acres have been subscribed toward the construction of the road. If this into cotton by Chinamen, the crop therefrom might be four to five million bales of cotton from land now almost uncultivated and

EASTON & MCMAHON. SISTPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 1 SOI TH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to
Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate
points with prompiness and despatch. Canal Boats and
Steam-tugs furnished at the hortest notice.
625;

CROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, TERRAPINS \$16 PER DOZEN. 235

WINDOW CLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

They are also constantly receiving importations of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT. 5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, \$500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once.

FOR SALE-HANDSOME THREE FOR SALE—HANDSOME
story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back build
ings, No. 534 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and build
by the late Henry Derringer, decessed, of the very best
materials and workmanship. Immediate possession
Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily.

67 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A NEAT AND COMMO-dicus House, No. 12 Linden street, Germantown, Apply at the store corner of GERMANFOWN Avonue and LINDEN Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET. A large, modern built house, tenant house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Sta-tion. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 621 2m*

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF EDWARD MOBRIDE, DEcensed.—Letters of administration upon the estate of banddecedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make asyment, and those having claims to present them without delay to Roman pontiffs. On the contrary, the relies of St. Ignatius were restored to Antioch; the body of Dionysius, Bishop of Milan, was recovered by St. Ambrose, and that of St. Felix, F. MORTIMER LEWIS, Administrator, EAST WALNUT LANE, Germantown. Bishop of Tiburtium, martyred at Venosa,

> TO THE PUBLIC,-THE FINEST ANI largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had ERNEST SOPP'S No. 200 N. NINTH Street,

PROPOSALS.

HOW THE CHINESE IMMIGRANTS ARE BRODGET D R O P O S A L S F O R B E E F. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK CITY, August 15, 1869. Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room 48, Army Buildng, corner of Greene and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office Box 2269, New York, until 10 relock A. M., September 15, 1869, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their Families stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., or supplied therefrom, with such choice FRESH BEEF as they may from time to time require, such as Sirioin and Porter-House Steak, Standing Ribs, or Ribs Roasts, delivered free of cost, The contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct. commencing on the 20th September, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of

the Department of the East. In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Commissary-General at New York city shall have power to supply the deficiency to purchase, and the contractor will be charged with he difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds or the sum of three bundred dollars (\$100), signed the by two responsible surreties, whose mames must e mentioned in the bids. The proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on

September 15th, 1869, Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Boot," and addressed U. L. KILBURN,

Brovet Brits, GenT & A. C. G. S. DROPOSALS FOR PORAGE

DEFOT QUARTERMASURES OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869. Proposals are invited, from responsible parties,

old 12 M., August 20, 1869, for farmishing all the orn, Outs, Hay, and Rye Straw to be of first class chantable quality) required at this Depot during e year commencing October 1, 1849. Forage and rary to be delivered monthly anywhere within one le of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgeown, at Fort Whippie, Va., about one and a hall alles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers. Home, and in such quantities and at such thes as ordered by the chartermaster in charge orn to be dedyered in good sacks, of about two ishels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel ats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not ss their thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay nd Straw baled, and to weight two thousand (2000)

Bidders will state price of Oats and Corn poishel, fuctuding sacks, and also price without sacks and of Hay and Straw per ton,

The quantity required for the year is estimated a ve thousand rithe hundred and forty bushels o form; thurty-one thousand one hundred and seventy we bushels of Cats; seven bundred and seventy ve tons of Hay; and two hundred tons of Straw at the right is reserved to increase or duninish that mutility by one-third on proper notice. The conrector will be required to keep at least one month? supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city. Gugrantees will be furnished with each bld in the

um of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a con tract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th thay of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract, Payments will be made mouthly for quantity of orage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose, None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties

to whom delivery has been ordered. A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract." Should the contractor fall to furnish the kind and

uantity of forage and straw required, it will be purmsed in open market, and the excess of cost All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-

General before awarding contract, Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are nvited to be present at the opening of bids, By order of the Quartermaster-General, J. C. MCFERRAN.

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster. 8 16 6t OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, AND CHIEF

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869. Scaled Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by he undersigned at his office, room No. 43 Army

Building, corner of Green and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office box No. 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 10, 1869, for supplying the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Philadelphia, as follows, viz :--25 Sarrels Pork, Mess or Prime Mess-which to be stated-to be at least 200 pounds of meat per barrel,

in original packages preferred. 5450 lbs, first quality thoroughly smoked Bacon ides in tierces, or smoked Bacon shoulders, which o be stated. 210 barrels of first quality, extra superfine South

rn. St. Louis, or other brands of Flour. 2300 pounds prime White Beans, to be packed in arrels, head-lined. 1700 pounds Carolina Rice, in clean, good stout

onk barrels. 1300 pounds Rio Coffee in sacks, 5160 pounds of clean, dry Brown Sugar, equal in quality to Stewart's "C" Sugar, in barrels, head-

337 gallons Cider Vinegar, in barrels, 430 pounds best quality of Adamantine Candles, to be 16 onnces to the pound, packed in boxes.

1600 pounds good hard Soap, packed in boxes, full 1200 pounds clean, dry, fine Sait. 100 pounds pure black Pepper, ground, in & 1b.

papers, packed in boxes. 180 pounds of plug Tobacco, Army standard, 100 pounds best quality breakfast Bacon, in barrel. 260 pounds sugar-cured Hams, packed in barrels, 65 pounds smoked beef Tongues, in box. 160 pounds smoked Beef, in box. 200 pounds Codfish, Inbox, 60 half boxes Sardines, in box. 35 pounds black Tea, in box. 450 pounds coffee Sugar "A," in barrels, 550 pounds out Loaf Sugar, in barrels.

50 pounds dried Peaches, in box. no pounds dried Apples, in box. 24 cans preserved Peaches. 48 cans Corn. 48 cans Peas, 48 cans Lima Beans, 24 cans Pincappies, 36 cans Currant Jelly, -2 pound cans, packed In boxes 36 cans Currant delly, 24 cans Quince Preserves. 48 cans Tomatoes. 24 bottles Lemon Flavoring Extract, in box. 24 bottles Vanilla Flavoring Extract, in box. 36 bottles Worcestershire Sauce, in box.

24 bottles Mustard, in box.
300 pounds Lard in 5 ib. boxes.
One-half of these stores are required for immediate delivery, and the other half about 10th November next. No charge for storage. Samples of all, except the meats, lard, bottled, and canned articles, must be delivered, if by express or otherwise, free, with the proposals, and referred to therein, also a printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. The seller's name, piace of business, and date of

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be shipping marks to be necessited designated, must be plainly marked on each package.

Blanks for proposals furnished on application by mail, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," Evt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU RANGE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legis

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets,
Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world,
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parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally on Stores, Dwellings, Houses On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1898.
\$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan,
10.40s \$100,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 18-408 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1951.

50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 200,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan 125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) 150,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan 20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Fonds.

25,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

26,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 136,800 00 50,000'00 211,775'06 129,394 00 51,500'00 90,200100 24,000 00 21,000:000 5,001 25

Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad granaticol.)

20,000 State of Tennossee Five Per Cent. Loan.

Loan.

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.

15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 200 shares Stock.

10,000 Penneylvania Railroad Company, 200 slares Stock.

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20,000 Philadelphia and Seuthern Mail Stoamship Co., 80 shares Stock.

207,000 Loans on Gity Properties.

21,102,500 Par. Market sulps. 51. 11,000 00 8,500.00 15,000 0 207,000,0

\$1,100,900 Par. Market value, \$1,120,325 2 Heal Patate...

Hills receivable for insurance made...

Balances due at agencies, promiums or marine policies, accrued interest, and other delta due to a communication of the co the company.

Stock and scrip of aundry corporations, \$3156.

Fatingled value. 40,17838 1,913.0\$116,15008 413.65 116,560.73 \$1,647,007 %

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL Fire Iusurance OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372'13

ED SURPLUS£100.00000 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869. Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. to 391 EROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York 8125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security

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